

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 26th October 1889.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	" Kasipore Nibási "	...	30	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
2	" Ahammadí "	...	450	
3	" Ave Maria "	...	.....
4	" Divákar "	...	.....
5	" Gaura Duta "	...	.....
6	" Purva Bangabásí "	...	.....
7	" Purva Darpan "	...	700	
8	" Uttara Banga Hitaishi "	...	.....
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
9	" Arya Darpan "	Calcutta	102	
10	" Bangabásí "	Ditto	20,000	19th October 1889.
11	" Burdwán Sanjibání "	Burdwan	302	
12	" Chandra Vilásh "	Berhampore	250	
13	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
14	" Chattal Gazette "	Chittagong	800	
15	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	1,200	
16	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	885	18th ditto.
17	" Faridpur Hitaishini "	Faridpur	.....
18	" Garíb "	Dacca	3,000	
19	" Grambásí "	Uluberia	800	
20	" Gaurab "	Ditto	.....
21	" Guru Charana "	Calcutta	.....	17th ditto.
22	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beauleah, Rajshahye	300	
23	" Jagatbásí "	Calcutta	750	
24	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore	508	
25	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto	350	
26	" Navavibhákar Sádháraní "	Calcutta	600	21st ditto.
27	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore	995	18th ditto.
28	" Pratikár "	Berhampore	600	
29	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Kakinía, Rungpore	205	
30	" Sahachar "	Calcutta	500	16th ditto.
31	" Samaya "	Ditto	3,806	
32	" Sanjivani "	Ditto	4,000	
33	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	800	
34	" Santi "	Calcutta	3,722	
35	" Saráswat Patra "	Dacca	300	
36	" Som Prakásh "	Calcutta	1,000	21st ditto.
37	" Srimanta Saudagár "	Ditto	.....
38	" Sulabha Samáchár o Kusadaha "	Ditto	800	
39	" Surabhi o Patáka "	Ditto	700	
	<i>Daily.</i>			
40	" Dainik o Samáchár Chandriká "	Calcutta	1,500	17th to 21st October 1889.
41	" Samvád Prabhákar "	Ditto	8,000	
42	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	18th to 22nd ditto.
43	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	" Dacca Gazette "	Dacca	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	" Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Sámachár Patrika."	Darjeeling	20	
46	" Kshatriya Pratikár "	Patna	200	
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
47	" Aryávarta "	Calcutta	1,500	
48	" Behar Bandhu "	Bankipore	.....
49	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	16,530	17th October 1889.
50	" Sár Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	500	
51	" Uchit Baktá "	Ditto	4,500	
52	" Hindi Samáchár "	Bhagulpore	1,000	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Calcutta ...	250	11th October 1889.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	" Aftal Alum Arrah "	Arrah ...	300	
55	" Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind "	Calcutta ...	.....
56	" Anis "	Patna ...	.....
57	" Gauhur "	Calcutta ...	196	11th ditto.
58	" Sharaf-ul-Akbar "	Behar ...	150	
59	" Al Punch "	Bankipore ...	.....
60	" Darusaltanat "	Calcutta ...	340	20th ditto.
61	" Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad "	Murshidabad ...	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
62	" Urdu Guide "	Calcutta ...	212	
URBIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	" Asha "	Cuttack ...	.....
64	" Taraka and Subhavártá "	Ditto ...	.....
65	" Pradíp "	Ditto ...	.....
66	" Samyabadi "	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	" Dipaka "	Cuttack ...	.....	28th September 1889.
68	" Utkal Dípiká "	Ditto ...	444	28th ditto.
69	" Samvad Váhika "	Balasore ...	205	26th ditto.
70	" Urya and Navasamvád "	Ditto ...	600	
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
71	" Silchar "	Silchar ...	500	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
72	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet ...	450	

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 21st October, says that fever is now raging in many parts of Bengal and causing heavy mortality. Government has no means at its disposal to remedy this evil. It is therefore for the municipalities and the District Boards to remedy it. But these municipalities and Boards are fond of handling great schemes, and do not seem disposed to descend to such small matters. Many places can be saved from the ravages of fever if the municipalities attend to their drainage. But municipalities pay no attention to this matter.

The Naihati Municipality, for instance, is a second class municipality with a large income. But no one who sees this municipality will be able to say that it is a second class municipality. There are of course metalled roads within this municipality and there are a few lights on those roads. But it is doubtful whether the municipality has up to this time spent a single cowrie in clearing the two *khals* by which Naihati and Halisahar are drained. And the consequence is that fever rages both in Naihati and in Halisahar. Hooghly, again, is a high class municipality with a large income. But the condition of the villages within its jurisdiction at a distance of only one mile from the river bank is so miserable that one cannot believe that they are under the jurisdiction of a big municipality. Fever has been raging violently in Hooghly since the Durga Puja. Keota, Sahagunge, and British Chandernagore are full of jungle on the one hand and without drainage on the other. Much good may be done if the municipality lessens the number of metalled roads and lights and attends to the clearing of jungle and to drainage. The enthusiasm shown by Dr. Gregg in the matter of rural sanitary improvement raised many hopes in the writer's mind. But all those hopes have disappeared because nothing has been done practically. The writer knows Dr. Gregg to be an energetic man, and the doctor will do a great service to the country if he can make the municipalities attend to the public health.

The writer does not advocate sanitary measures on the English method which will be very costly. The public health of this country was not bad formerly, and it will again improve if the villages can be restored to their former condition, that is to say if the village tanks are kept clean and the village water channels are kept clear of vegetable growths. This will be sufficient for the present. It will be time to think of higher things when there is more money in hand.

(h)—General.

2. The *Gauhar*, of the 11th October, complains of highhanded proceedings of the Income-tax Assessors in Calcutta, and suggests that Government should abolish such an oppressive tax. The loss which will be occasioned by the abolition of the income-tax will be more than made up by the imposition of an umbrella tax, which will entail no hardship on anyone.

The Mamlatdars of Bombay. 3. The *Sahachar* of the 16th October, has the following in regard to the Mamlatdars of Bombay:—

The men who obtain appointments by means of bribes are justly regarded with suspicion. But speaking from his personal knowledge of the people of this country, the writer can say that, though as ministerial officers, they often take bribes, still they make very respectable officers when they are elevated to responsible posts. In the North-Western Provinces the

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

GAUHAR,
Oct. 11th, 1889.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

Subordinate Judicial and Executive Service is largely recruited from the record rooms of the Courts, where bribery is so rife, but the men so promoted prove very deserving officers and command the respect and confidence of the public. Besides bribery in some form or other is indispensable under the British Government. If any one wants to rise in the service of Government, he must flatter his superior officer. And what is this flattery but a form of bribery. People subscribe largely to funds started by high Government officers, because they know that by so doing, they will be able to secure some advantage either for themselves or for their children at the hands of Government. And is not the payment of these subscriptions a form of bribery? Again, the officers of Government often start funds, without themselves subscribing a pice to them, simply because they hope to receive some favour or other from the heads of Government for so doing. And is not the starting of such funds a form of bribery? As regards the Bombay Mamlatdars in particular, it deserves to be considered that if they had been corrupt in the discharge of their official duties, surely instances of such corruption would have been forthcoming by this time. And the fact that no such instance has yet been found is proof that they have been thoroughly honest in the performance of their duties. The Government of India should have therefore respected the promise given to these Mamlatdars by the Government of Bombay.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

4. The *Bangabasi* of the 19th October, does not know who will be the Chief Census Officer in Bengal in the coming census. Some speak of Mr. Grimley,

and others of Mr. Grierson in this connection. But whoever the chief officer may be, he will not be able to do the work properly without the assistance of Baboo Durga Prasanna Chatterjee of the Bengal Office. Mr. Beverley highly appreciated the Baboo's services in connection with the last census. Baboo Hari Mohan Sen, Deputy Magistrate, is also well fitted for census work.

BANGABASI.

5. A correspondent of the same paper says that the existence of an outstill at Farashdanga, a village in the Chooa-danga Sub-division of the Nuddea district, is increasing the number of drunkards and

crimes at that place. Sometime ago some drunkards made an indecent assault on an oilman and his wife as they were passing by the outstill. The drunkards dragged the poor woman to some distance. The cries of the poor husband and wife brought some shop-keepers to the spot, and a rescue was effected. The oilman instituted a case against the drunkards and two of them have been fined at Rs. 3 each, and two at Rs. 15 each. Government is requested to remove the outstill from the village.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

6. The *Som Prakash* of the 21st October, says that notwithstanding the Lieutenant-Governor's statement in the course of his review of the provincial budget

that a reduction of expenditure is imperatively necessary, retrenchment has been made nowhere, and Mr. Risley has been, on the contrary, appointed to do some special work which will involve an expenditure of Rs. 20,000. A capital way of reducing expenditure indeed.

SOM PRAKASH.

7. The same paper says that by removing the Mamlatdars from office, Government has incurred the sin of breaking its pledge. The writer does not mean to say

that the Mamlatdars are innocent men, or that he is sorry for their dismissal. But he is really sorry that Government has broken its word after having secured the object for which it plighted its word. The result of this breach of promise will be that no one will in future believe its words and promises, and that the interests of the public will therefore suffer.

8. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Postmaster attached to the Post office at Ilchhoba-Man-dalai, in the district of Hughli, is a hard-worked officer, and his salary ought to be increased. A year's income of the Post office should also be spent in constructing a pucca house for the location of the Post office for the better security of letters, parcels, &c.

The Post office at Ilchhoba-Man-dalai in the district of Hughli.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

The Official Secrets Bill.

9. The *Sahachar* of the 16th October, has the following on the Official Secrets Bill :—

The object of the Bill is to prevent the publication of official secrets. As it is based on the lines of the English Act recently passed for the same purpose and is intended for the whole of the British Empire, its object cannot be to suppress the liberty of the Native Press of India. But such a law, though it may be harmless in England and her Colonies, where there are representative assemblies, whose members can ask Government to produce or give official information, is likely to be injurious in India, where no representative institutions exist. Rome lost her liberty after her conquest of Asia, and it seems that the same is about to happen to England in consequence of her conquest of India. Continental Europe, at any rate, does nothing worse to curb popular liberty than what the Salisbury Ministry is doing for the same purpose.

The Official Secrets Act.

10. The *Som Prakash*, of the 21st October, has the following on the Official Secrets Act :—

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 21st 1889.

The wishes of the Anglo-Indians who have for a long time wanted to stop the mouth of the Native Press, have now been fulfilled. His Excellency the Viceroy alone can say how far proper it is to carry on the work of administration by stifling public opinion. May God change his views on the subject!

The Official Secrets Act.

11. The *Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 21st October, has the following on the Official Secrets Act :—

DAINIK O SAMACHA
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

The Act is on the lines of an English Act recently passed ; but there is essential difference, notwithstanding, between the two Acts. The English Act is directed against foreign spies, whereas the Indian Act is directed against the native newspapers of the country. The principal object of the English Act is to prevent the disclosure of the plans and sketches of forts, trenches, &c., and the principal object of the Indian Act is to prevent the publication of official papers by the native press. The Indian Act does, of course, include sketches and plans of forts, trenches, &c., but it does so quite incidentally.

Both Mr. Scoble and the Viceroy say that the necessity of a stringent measure like this had long been felt in India. But the English Act has been passed very recently, and the question to be asked is, was the necessity for such an Act felt in India, even before such a necessity was felt in England ? If it was, why was not such an Act first passed in India ? But the Indian public has, perhaps, no right to ask any such question : for it is treason for an Indian to question the motives of the Viceroy, and the Viceroy and his Councillors are all honourable men.

Everybody knows that it is not proper to divulge the plans and sketches of forts, &c., or to allow such plans and sketches to fall into the hands of enemies. But was not the object of the Government of India in this respect

sufficiently gained by the passing of the English Act? According to the framers of the Indian Act, the English Act would have done for India, but as there were difficulties in the way of giving effect to it here, it was thought necessary to frame a separate Act for this country, and the Indian Act is only a copy of the English Act with some slight modifications. But a comparison of the two Acts will show that the object of the Indian Act is not the same as that of the English Act. The English Act attaches more importance to the disclosure of the plans, sketches, &c., of forts and trenches than to anything else, but the principal object of the Indian Act seems to hide from the public the secret policy which Government is following in Cashmere, Tipperah, and other Native States. The disclosures made by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and other native papers in regard to Cashmere have given rise to widespread agitation here and in England. And as the Government of India is afraid of agitations conducted in England, it wants to put a stop to them by an Act of the Legislature prohibiting the publication of official papers by the press. The Indian Act has been passed to make the princes and the people of the Native States amenable to punishment.

The new law prohibits the publication not only of secret papers, but also of their substance. Such a law should look well only in Russia. And this is the first time the writer learns that it is necessary to have such a law in India. The English Act, as has been remarked above, aims at foreign spies; but the Indian Act aims at the liberty of the native press.

The native newspapers must then be the enemies of the Government. And the Government must be in a sad plight, indeed, which has so many enemies. May Heaven save the Government! Under the operation of the new Act the native press will remain in complete darkness in regard to the intentions of Government. It will not be able to rely on any information which may be supplied by the *Pioneer* and other inspired journals, for they are all notorious as journals which aim at misleading the public. They often know what Government contemplates doing, but they do not give the correct information. And so the native press will have henceforward nothing but guesses and conjectures to resort to for the purpose of ascertaining or surmising the motives and intentions of Government, and will therefore often see ugly apparitions where none exist. And let the wise and experienced legislators say whether all this will be for the good of Government.

As to daunting the native press, the new Act will no more daunt it than the Press Act of 1878 did. Relying on their fate, and taking *dharma* for their guide, the writers in that press will go on doing their duty, no matter whether they are allowed to see the light or are kept in the dark. There will thus remain no difficulties or obstacles in their path, and difficulties will arise only for Government and its officers, which is the only thing for which the writer feels concerned. Machiavel's policy was very deep; but it is now condemned as very reprehensible.

In the course of the debate on the Official Secrets Bill, the Viceroy made some stray remarks with regard to Cashmere, saying, among other things, that Government has no design against the independence of that State. But that State has, as a matter of fact, lost its independence; for the State is now practically ruled by the Resident, and the members of the State Council only carry out his orders. The Viceroy has also made strictures on the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* newspaper for its publication of Sir Mortimer Durand's note. But the *Amrita Bazar* did not certainly deserve such strictures. For by publishing the note at the present moment, when the intentions of Sir Mortimer with regard to Cashmere are being regarded by the public with suspicion, the *Amrita Bazar* has done a service to that officer, and consequently to the Foreign Office itself, which has never been in good odour with the public, for which Government ought to have thanked the paper. For the note proves that Sir Mortimer had no sinister design

against Cashmere, and that he disapproved of Mr. Plowden's proposal to rob the State of its independence.

12. The *Navavibhakar Sádháraní*, of the 21st October, says that, fearing that the Official Secrets Bill would be strongly opposed, Government has passed it almost as hastily as it did the Press Act of 1878, and without waiting to consult the opinion of the public, or even the opinion of the non-official members.

The Act is of a dreadful nature. There can be no doubt that it has been passed solely with the view of putting down the Native Press. The *Pioneer* has been all this time publishing official secrets, but Government has never found it necessary to pass an Act of this kind; and the moment the native papers began publishing an official secret or two, that very moment did Government set about passing a dreadful Act like this. Government will probably contend that the official intelligence which is published in the *Pioneer* is not of the nature of official secrets. If so, why is not that intelligence communicated to other newspapers as well? Government will probably also contend that the publication of such intelligence does no harm whatever. But what harm can possibly be done by the publication of the papers which have appeared in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*?

The Viceroy says that the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has published those papers with the view of proving that all Government has said up to this time about its Cashmere policy is false, and that the papers have been communicated to it by some officer, who either took copies of them, or learnt their contents by heart. But what harm, it may be asked, has been done by the publication of those papers that a law must be passed to put down such practice? If the papers in question are not genuine, let Government clear up the matter by publishing the genuine papers. If, on the other hand, they are genuine, Government itself is the guilty party. The people of this country are in justice bound to point out all instances of disagreement between Government's profession and practice; and their doing so will be rather beneficial than injurious to Government itself; for it will thereby be enabled to ascertain what the public think of measures which it secretly contemplates.

While the Act is so faulty in its main principle, it is not without grave defects in its details. It provides that a person who publishes intelligence which should not be made known to others will be liable to punishment. But who is to be the judge of the question whether or no any particular information is confidential? Is the dictum of the Foreign Secretary or of some other officer to be final on this question? If so, no newspaper editor will be safe, because any intelligence which he publishes may be declared confidential at the will or pleasure of the officials.

The writer therefore concludes that the working of the Act will be attended with dreadful consequences. Lord Lansdowne has done a very wrong thing by passing this Act. The law will be a serious obstacle in the way of good government, and Government will soon find itself constrained to repeal it, or at any rate to amend its objectionable provisions.

13. The same paper, referring to the law passed with the view of dismissing the Bombay Mamlatdars who admitted having given bribes to Mr. Crawford, says that it would not have objected to this measure if Government had not promised to keep the mamlatdars in its service. The writer is very sorry to see Government breaking its promise. This measure will produce very evil results in future; for if it is found necessary hereafter to establish the guilt of another corrupt officer like Mr. Crawford, no one will come forward to give evidence against him.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Oct. 21st, 1889.

The Bombay Mamlatdar's Act.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DARUSSALTANAT,
Oct. 20th, 1889.

14. The *Darussultanat*, of the 20th October, says that the young Rana of Porbandar has attained majority, but Government is postponing his installation. Government has directed the Rana to make a four years' tour in Europe and America, and has expressed its desire to install the Rana after his return. What is the meaning of this?

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

15. The *Bangabasi*, of the 19th October, says that the prospects of the crops in Bengal and Behar are far from cheering. In Birbhoom alone, among the six districts in the Burdwan Division, are the prospects good. *Aus* has been harvested in Burdwan with 10 annas outturn; and *aman* is suffering for want of rain in Cutwa and Culna. The *aman* is in want of rain in Bankoora, Midnapore, Hooghly and Howrah. The floods have submerged the paddy plants in the Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and Jessore districts, and the *aman* paddy growing on the high lands in the 24-Pergunnahs district and in the Jungipore and Kandy sub-divisions of the Moorshedabad district is withering for want of rain. The *aus* paddy in Pubna and Rungpore has been destroyed by floods, and the prospects of the crops in the other districts of the Rajshahye Division are not satisfactory.

Flood water has not yet completely subsided in many districts in the Dacca Division, and the people of those districts are still living on bamboo *machans* and suffering severely. The people of Furreedpore have not yet recovered from the shock of the floods, and their misery is very great. Rice is selling among them at Rs. 4-8 per maund. Some damage is reported to have been done to the *amun* crop by insects in the Companygunge outposts and in parts of Hatya. The state of the *amun* crop is also bad in the Farashgunge, Silonia, and Parushuram outposts for want of rain.

Great damage has been done to the autumnal crops for want of rain in Patna, Gya, Sahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, Monghyr, Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs. In some places the dried paddy plants are being cut and given to cattle as fodder.

BANGABASI.

16. A correspondent of the same paper complains of scarcity at Barhatta, a village in the Nettrokona sub-division of the Mymensingh district. People who have grains stored up in their barns are not selling them, and grains have not been imported into the village. Rice is therefore becoming scarce in the market.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

GAUHAR,
Oct. 11th, 1889.

17. Referring to the question of the colonisation of Burma by Indians, the *Gauhar*, of the 11th October, says that the easiest way of solving this question will be for Government to send a large number of Indian prostitutes to that country. Many Indians will then feel sufficiently attracted to Burma to go over and settle there of their own accord. This will not cost Government much, and it will rid this country of immoral persons.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

18. Referring to certain articles recently published in the *Indian Daily News* newspaper, the *Sahachar*, of the 16th October, makes the following observations:—

Though the writer of these articles does not say in so many words that there is any one in India who wishes to live under the Russian

rule, he still makes an insinuation to that effect when, after characterising the Russians and the government of the Czar, he says that the man must be seriously mistaken who would like to see Russian rule established in India. The writer simply laughs at writings of this nature, and asks whether anything has been found in any acts or utterances of any leading Indian which should call for such writing. The other day Mr. Crole justly said in the course of his speech at Madras that it was a great mistake to characterise as seditious every political movement in India. The world is progressing, and the people of Asia, the most conservative people on the face of the earth, are also showing signs of progressive tendencies in obedience to the universal law of progress. As regards the people of India, their newly-developed progressive tendency is the result of English education and English example. English politicians and English historians are teaching them that if a nation wants to rise it must learn to manage its own affairs. And the efforts which the Indian congressists are making to secure for their countrymen a larger share in the administration of this country are only a practical development of that teaching.

It is true that men like Raja Siva Prasad and Sir Syed Ahmed and their followers think that, as Government has already done much for the people, it is unfair to bring pressure upon it by holding meetings, conferences, &c. They say—and who shall say whether or not they believe in their hearts what they say—that let the people of India keep quiet and their rulers will give them everything in time. But history speaks otherwise. It says—let none hope that those who have power will part with it voluntarily; and the manner in which the English people have won their rights and privileges proves that it is history that speaks the truth.

To return to the original point. The people of India are in certain respects worse off than the people of Russia, for the latter get more public appointments in their country than the people of India get in theirs. But Russian rule has nevertheless no attraction for the people of India. The latter require no arguments or persuasions to be convinced of the comparative excellence of English rule. For they are already convinced that, in spite of all its faults, the English Government is the best Government they can have. They know that it is only under the English Government that life, property, the tongue, and the pen are equally free. But though the very best Government the Indians can have, the English Government is certainly not a perfect Government. It has many defects, and the congressists only demand the removal of those defects. They say that the Government, instead of contenting itself with the thought that it has done a great deal for the people of India, should do what is still undone. The advice given by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality, namely, that the Commissioners ought not to be satisfied with what they have already done for the health of the town, and that they should seek to do more, is advice of a kind which can be very properly given to the English Government in this country.

Some Anglo-Indian writers are perpetually reminding the people of India of the benefits they have derived from the English rule. These men would do well to bear in mind that England ought not to rest satisfied simply because she has done so much for the people of India. For she has many more things to do for India. To give one example. No country can rise or be adequately protected against its enemies without the help and co-operation of its own people. But the people of India have no hand in the defence and progress of their country. And how much longer are they to remain in this condition? It is true that the people of India enjoy greater liberty than the princes and the people of Russia do. But what of that? It is not right or proper to compare England with Russia. India's only request to England is that England should do for India what

she has done for her other dependencies. No human institution can be perfect, and so the British Government in India has many defects, and the people living under it have many grievances. In many instances these grievances are the result of what is said or done by the officers of Government themselves. The *Indian Daily News* deserves to be thanked because it admits that mischief is done by the acts and utterances of Political officers like Sir Lepel Griffin. And the people of India want to see such officers removed from the service of Government. But it is a pity they are accused of sedition if they make any effort in that direction. The *Indian Daily News* will do a greater service to the country if, instead of warning its people against cherishing Russian proclivities, it advises its Government to remove the wants and fulfil the wishes of its people.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 16th, 1889.

19. The same paper does not understand why some of the Native Chiefs and the municipalities in this country have Prince Albert Victor's visit to India. taken it into their heads to spend large sums of money in the reception of Prince Albert Victor. The Maharaja of Travancore will spend three lakhs of rupees, that is to say 3 per cent. of the annual revenue of his State in the Prince's reception. As regards the unfortunate Nizam, His Highness will have to spend whatever the Resident will order. Some of the municipalities again will spend large sums in fireworks and in purchasing caskets for presenting addresses to the Prince. But the year is one of bad harvests, and money, instead of being spent uselessly in the reception of a boy-Prince having no political status, should be utilised for really useful purposes. Government should see that the Residents in the courts of Native Princes warn the latter against spending large sums in the Prince's reception. The people of India have profound respect for the Royal family of England, and will do well to express it in a simple and unostentatious manner.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Oct. 18th, 1889.

20. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 18th October, quotes an article on Tantia Bhil from the *Sanjivaní* newspaper, in the course of which the following remarks are made :—

Tantia has many noble traits in his character, and he deserves to be rewarded with a high appointment in the police service. The country will derive no benefit whatever from Tantia's passing the rest of his life in a prison. But if he is pardoned and employed in the police, the chances are very great of his being able to put down crime in Central India in a most effective manner.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 19th, 1889.

21. The *Bangabási*, of the 19th October, reports an accident which happened to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company's steamer *Sarada* at Sankrail. There being no jetty at that place, passengers are brought to the steamer in a country boat. On Monday, the 7th October last, as soon as the men caught the rope attached to the boat the steamer began to turn, and the boat capsized. According to one account the number of passengers in the boat was 8 or 9 and according to another 15 or 16. Two dead bodies have been recovered, and the rest of the passengers are reported to have been saved. But many people believe that a larger number of lives have been lost in this accident.

A careful inquiry should be made into the matter. A mere police inquiry will not do. Why did the steamer turn before the passengers in the boat had got into it? A strict eye should be kept on the movements of this steamer *Sarada*.

SOM PRAKASH
Oct. 21st, 1889.

22. A correspondent of the *Som Prakásh*, of the 21st October, regrets that Government has not yet given effect to the provision contained in the will of the late Dr. Bholanath Basu for the establishment of

A charitable dispensary for Man-

dalai, a village in the district of Hooghly.

a charitable dispensary at Mandalai, a village in the district of Hooghly. There are no good doctors in that village and in the surrounding villages Sarai, Daspur, Jamgram, Bhotgram, Rukhmini, &c. And as cholera and fever rage in these villages every year in an epidemic form, Government should make no delay in giving effect to the late doctor's wish.

URIYA PAPERS.

23. Alluding to the measures contemplated in connection with the next land settlement in Orissa. The next land settlement in Orissa. *Dipaka*, of the 28th September, suggests that that settlement when completed ought to be declared permanent in the interest both of zemindars and the Government.

24. The same paper and also its contemporary of the *Utkaldípiká*, of Salt smuggling in Orissa. the 28th September, approve of the recent order of Government directing that those that smuggle salt under extreme necessity in Orissa need not be criminally prosecuted.

25. The *Utkaldípiká*, of the 28th September, approves all the directions and suggestions of the Bengal Government regarding the extension and better control of the system of administering criminal justice through Honorary Magistrates in the districts of Bengal, as published in a recent resolution of that Government.

26. The *Samvádbáhiká*, of the 26th September, in making a forecast of the crops in the different thanas of the Prospects of the crops in the Balasore district. Balasore district, points out that the cultivating classes in the Balasore and Jellasore thanas will hardly realise a four-anna crop. Already symptoms of distress are visible in the increased number of crimes reported from the affected thanas. It also states that want of drinkable water is severely felt in the Balasore station even in the present season of the year.

DIPAKA,
Sept. 28th, 1889.

DIPAKA.

UTKALDIPAKA,
Sept. 28th, 1889.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Sept. 26th, 1889.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 26th October 1889.

